

VILLAGE OF BATAVIA, OHIO

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2012



A REPORT ON BATAVIA'S DRINKING WATER

Source Water Description

Clermont County Water System operates three water treatment plants that pump into a common distribution system.

The MGS plant, located near Miami, draws from wells in the Little Miami River Aquifer. In 2004, the Ohio EPA performed a source water assessment for the MGS wellfield and designated it as highly susceptible to contamination. This is based in part on the geology of the aquifer, which is shallow and has little or no impermeable materials atop it. Another factor is the presence of potential sources of pollution in the area. The EPA also notes the presence of nitrates in the water, which suggests man-made influence in the aquifer. However, the water continues to meet drinking water standards.

The PUB plant is near New Palestine, where its wells draw from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer. A draft susceptibility analysis from the Ohio EPA has determined that this aquifer has a high susceptibility for contamination, based on a relatively thin layer of low permeability material overlying the aquifer and the relatively shallow depth of the aquifer. Potential pollution sources in the area and a possible hydraulic connection to the Ohio River also contribute to this assessment. However, the EPA agrees that there is no evidence of existing chemical contaminants. These well fields are monitored for contamination and cared for under the Wellhead Protection Plan. Persons who wish to learn more may call Mark Day at (513) 732-7945.

The Bob McEwen Water Treatment Plant (BMW) is located near Batavia and draws surface water from Harsha Lake, which was created by constructing a dam across the East Fork Little Miami River. Surface water is more susceptible to contamination than ground water, so extensive testing of the raw water is conducted frequently. Chemical and bacteriological testing, as well as evaluation of the biological organisms living upstream of the lake, is used to determine raw water quality and identify areas of concern. The Ohio EPA completed a source water assessment for BMW in 2004. The protection area around Harsha Lake and the upstream portions of the East Fork Little Miami River include a number of commercial and industrial facilities, but the greater concern is runoff from agricultural fields, the potential for spills at road and rail crossings, and residential septic systems in the watershed. Persons who wish to learn more may contact Tim Neyer at (513) 732-5386. Additional information on the watershed collected by Clermont County is available from the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) at (513) 732-7894 or the website <http://www.oeq.net>. After treatment, which includes Granular Activated Carbon filtration, water from the lake meets all required drinking water standards.

Special LTO Footnote
We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Beginning on January 9, 2012 the Village of Batavia and the Clermont County Water Resources Department (CCWRD) entered into a three year Operations and Maintenance contract for the Water Distribution System serving the Village of Batavia. CCWRD is to meet or exceed all Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards for potable water. All water system questions or concerns should now be directed to the CCWRD located at 4400 Haskell Lane in Batavia or call (513)732-7970. There is a night deposit box for after hour water payments, located at the Haskell Lane office.

Water supplied from CCWRD met all EPA and State water standards in 2012. It is CCWRD's responsibility to continue those water quality standards for the Village of Batavia. Semi-annual flushing of water lines is one of the many ways high quality water standards are maintained.

The Village water supply system relies on the Clermont County Water System for adequate contaminant removal and testing. There are Ohio EPA testing requirements that must be performed to ensure the water standards are met. For example, we must collect and analyze the water daily for the presence of chlorine. Chlorine protects the water from microbial contaminants.

In the case of a water main break the presence of chlorine ensures the destruction of microbes that may enter the broken main. CCWRD also tests for total coliform and E-coli bacteria each month. Total coliform bacteria is not necessarily harmful in itself but its presence may indicate the possibility of contamination by other microbes. The presence of E-coli indicates a definite contamination problem that can have serious health consequences.

*** Why are there contaminants in my water?**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

*** Is our water meeting other rules that govern our operation?**

The Ohio EPA requires us to test our water for various parameters on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The Village of Batavia water supply had no reporting, monitoring, nor water quality violations in 2012.

*** Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

*** What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment

plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*** A Word about Lead:**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Batavia water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*** A Word about Turbidity:**

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table, Clermont County Water's highest recorded turbidity result for 2012 was .376 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.5.

For More Information
Contact Us at
513-732-2020

Meetings:
1st & 3rd Mondays
of each Month
7:00 PM
at the Village Office

Table of Detected Contaminants - 2012

Regulated Substances
Clermont County Water

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2012	3	3	1.0	ND - 2.8	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	[4]	[4]	0.98	0.2 - 3.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4	4	1.48	0.4—1.48	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2012	60	NA	29	ND - 49	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	10	10	2.94	ND - 2.94	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2012	80	NA	71	7—154	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)	2012	TT	NA	1.17	1.01—1.70	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2012	TT	NA	0.376	.043—.376	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2012	TT	NA	99.5	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community
Clermont County Water

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2011	1.3	1.3	0.42	0/52	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity Footnote for Clermont County Water
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Haloacetic Acids [HAA] - Stage 2 DDBP Footnote for Clermont County Water
HAA MCL is a locational annual average of four consecutive quarterly tests. The range of values is the lowest and highest of those quarterly data points.

Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Footnote for Clermont County Water
The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 2 DDBP Footnote for Clermont County Water
TTHM MCL is an locational annual average of four consecutive quaterly tests. The range values are the lowest and highest of those quarterly data points.

Turbidity Footnote for Clermont County Water
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Table Definitions

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.